

island.—Motion agreed to without opposition.

Mr. Marion then moved to add a proviso: "and provided also, that such slaves shall have been brought in at the same time as their owners respectively."—Agreed to.

Mr. Ross observed that a former act on the subject of the importation of slaves said that it should not be lawful to bring into the U. States any negro, mulatto, or person of color, with intention to sell the same or hold them as slaves. The present case appeared to him to be in direct violation of that law. Under the act of 1807, it had become the duty of the court to examine whether it was the intention of the parties to infringe or violate the laws. After a fair examination by a court under a desire to relieve those interested, and a failure of every attempt to show that they were compelled to take on board these slaves, was the house about to sit in judgement and reverse the decision? Mr. R. said that provision was also made in the bill as to slaves that may hereafter arrive in the U. S. giving a power to the President of the U. States at his discretion to set aside the law. What reason could there be for enacting this law, if the principles of the law of 1807 were correct? If it was intended by a side blow to repeal that law, he had rather see it done at once; and not whilst in appearance we had such a law, to give the president a dispensing power over it. It was said that the persons concerned in bringing them in were distressed. How distressed? Only because they could not prove they were compelled to bring them into the country. Mr. R. said he did not wish to irritate the feelings of gentlemen from any portion of the union; that he was sorry to see a bill introduced to unsettle what he conceived to be a valuable provision enacted some sessions ago.

Mr. Newton said he felt as much repugnance as the gentleman from Pennsylvania to touch that law; but if the gentleman would consider that this was a case of a peculiar nature, attended with similar circumstances, he would withdraw his objection; but he verily believed that had the legislature foreseen what had taken place, they would certainly have inserted a provision to meet the case which had occurred. Let it be recollected (said he) that the unfortunate Frenchmen driven on our coast were some time ago driven from St. Domingo, and were obliged to take shelter at Cuba. Since the commencement of the war in Spain, Cuba has almost witnessed the same scenes as St. Domingo. These people were forced to leave the island in distress and to take what portion of property they could collect. They could not go to France, because no vessels of that country were permitted to touch at the island of Cuba, neither could they go to the French islands in the West Indies. There was no country open to them but America. The American captains then were forced to take the French on board, and with them a few body servants; and under the former law these vessels were seized and liable to forfeiture, our merchants to suffer the loss of vessel & cargo, & the poor emigrants to lose all their little property. Let it be recollected that the law of 1807 does not interfere with the state rights on the subject. This bill only goes so far as to remit all fines and penalties incurred by the captains of vessels and release the property which would otherwise be condemned, and relieve the perfectly innocent merchants, who would otherwise suffer. Let us say to those unfortunates as Dido to Aeneas when he was exiled from Troy—"I have suffered misfortune myself, and therefore know how to extend the hand of relief to others."

Mr. Marion said that if the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Ross) thought that he had a wish or intention to increase the number of slaves, he was much mistaken. The laws of South Carolina prohibited the bringing these slaves or any other into the state; yet they had been brought there and the persons bringing them there must give security that they would have them carried out of the state. Now by the non-intercourse law the state was prevented from sending them away; they would of course remain here till the law permitted them to be sent off, for they could go no where but to France and her dependencies, France being at war with all the rest of the world. Mr. Marion said there were several captains now in jail under sentence of court for having brought those people into the country; he submitted to the house whether, under the circumstances of the case, the captains had not good reason to suppose that they would not be subject to the penalty of the law. The law prohibiting the importation of slaves was of a highly penal nature, and different from all other laws of that nature, having no clause in it giving a power of remission of penalties; and this bill was guarded in such a manner that no evil could arise.

Mr. Macon said it was certainly true that the Southern country wanted no more slaves. The sole object of the bill was to get them away. However desirous the people might be to hold that property, there could be no fear of their wanting them for the West Indies.

Mr. Montgomery said it was peculiarly necessary to pass this bill to get rid of the immense number of slaves brought into New Orleans; for every one must know that they were not wanted there. They were too numerous to continue there, and this bill was intended to make provision for their exportation.

Mr. Newton produced a letter from the collector of New Orleans on this subject.

Mr. Taylor said, it never could have been the intention or spirit of the law of 1807, to increase our population in free blacks. It was not to set free the people of this description that the law had been passed, but to prevent them from being brought here at all. For even in Pennsylvania he had no doubt the gentleman would be content to have no further population of this sort. Mr. T. said, he knew that in the southern states there was an extreme aversion to receiving an additional free black population. The intent of this bill, so far from being in hostility to the law quoted by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, was in furtherance of it. It was to remove them out of the country.

Mr. Ross said, that it was strange that the House should have a bill before it contemplating the removal of a certain description of persons out of the country, when nothing of the kind appeared on the face of it. If that was its intention, there should be a condition, that the persons bringing in these slaves should carry them out again.

Mr. Newton observed, that unless this law passed, the inevitable consequence must be, that the negroes must remain here. He did not want them; they brought principles which it was known would not promote our interest or happiness.

The committee then rose and reported the bill.

Mr. Newton moved a new section for the relief of Foster and Girard of New-York, whose ship had been forfeited under the law prohibiting the importation of slaves.—Agreed to.

And the bill was ordered to a third reading; and subsequently passed without opposition.

The House concurred in a verbal amendment of the Senate to the bill to amend the act for the support of public credit and the redemption of the public debt.

Mr. J. G. Jackson observing that no one was more anxious to adjourn at the time fixed than himself, but that he was certain that the House could not discuss and decide all the business before them, for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the House on the subject, moved that the Speakers of the two Houses be authorized to adjourn them on Friday next instead of this day.

This motion was out of order, other motions for the orders of the day having preference, and was therefore not received.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Macon in the Chair, on the bill to suspend, for a limited time, the recruiting service.

Mr. J. G. Jackson moved to strike out the clause, authorizing the President of the United States to renew it, if the public service in his opinion shall require it.—Carried, 48 to 29.

The committee rose and reported the bill as amended; which was ordered to a third reading, and was subsequently read and passed.

On motion of Mr. Cutts, the bill from the Senate authorizing the accounting officers of the Treasury to give credit to the collectors of the customs for certain allowances made by them to the owners of fishing vessels, passed through a committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the Chair, and was ordered to a third reading; and was then read a third time and passed without opposition.

OHIO ROAD.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Macon in the Chair, on the bill (from the Senate) in addition to the act entitled "An act for laying out and making a turnpike road from Cumberland, (Md.) to the state of Ohio."

The bill proposed to appropriate 60,000 towards that object.

Mr. J. G. Jackson observed, that it would be impossible to complete the turnpike road originally and now contemplated by the act to which this is a supplement, under an expense of a million of dollars, which would never accrue probably from the funds set aside for this object. He therefore moved the following section as an amendment: "And be it further enacted, that the President be authorized to apply the monies to the improvement of the road as may be most expedient, without contemplating a turnpike road."

This motion was opposed by Messrs. Lyon, Smilie and Eppes, and supported by Messrs. J. G. Jackson and Ross.

In favor of the motion it was contended, that the money applicable to this object would never be competent to the making a turnpike road, which must cost from six to ten thousand dollars per mile; that turnpikes made for less were no better than common country roads, and would not bear a heavy team; that the sum proposed by the bill, would not suffice for turnpiking more than eight or ten miles, whilst it would open a passable road, of the common description, the whole distance; that the turnpike roads which were made at a less expense than five thousand dollars a mile, were good for nothing, and broken up by each successive winter; that the House would pledge themselves by the passage of the present bill, to complete the turnpike, whatever might be the expense; that it was to be hoped they would not act like the celebrated projector who undertook to build a bridge across a river, and, his funds failing him, built it only half way across, and when asked how the passengers were to get over the remainder of the distance, replied that they might swim it.

To this it was replied by the opponents of the amendment, that Congress were already pledged by their law to the state of Ohio, to make a turnpike road; that it would be improper in this incidental way, to repeal a solemn law; that sixty thousand dollars would complete a turnpike across the mountains, and the people of Ohio were ready and willing to complete the remainder by companies or otherwise; that turnpikes had been made in Pennsylvania or New-York, for one thousand dollars a mile, and could certainly be made as cheap in this direction, where materials were cheaper and in plenty; that Congress were bound to make a turnpike road, and such a one as should be passable in winter as well as summer, which would not be the case if the amendment was adopted.

The amendment was negatived in committee without a division.

The committee rose, and Mr. Jackson renewed his motion.

Before a decision could be had, the bill was ordered to lie on the table, to receive a motion for adjournment, till six o'clock.

EXPENDITURE OF MONIES, &c.

Mr. Randolph laid on the table a number of reports from different committees of which he was Chairman, as, for taking the third census, for securing an impartial trial by jury, for enquiring into the institution of suits for libels at common law, (which enquiry the committee did not complete from want of time) and a supplementary report from the committee appointed to enquire into the application of public monies. He wished the reading of all these reports to be dispensed with, except the last, which he wished read, as going to exculpate some persons who might be implicated in the former report.

None of these reports, however, could be read, because the time had long ago arrived for taking up the orders of the day which had preference.

Several motions were made for printing the report on public expenditure, by Messrs. Montgomery, Randolph and Macon, before it was in order. The motion was at length made in the evening and carried.

And the House adjourned to six o'clock.

EVENING SITTING.

The bill from the Senate making an appropriation for completing and finishing the permanent Senate Chamber, passed through a committee of the whole, Mr. Cutts in the chair, without opposition, and was read a third time and passed.

Mr. J. G. Jackson called for the consideration of the bill respecting the Ohio road. Motion negatived, Ayes 32.

The bill authorizing the discharge of Joseph Wilkinson, jun. from imprisonment, was read the third time and passed.

NEW-ORLEANS BATTURE.

Mr. Sawyer moved that the House go in-

to committee of the whole on the resolutions on this subject submitted by Mr. Sheffield on Monday last.

Mr. J. Montgomery moved to postpone the subject indefinitely.—Lost, Ayes 25.

The House then went in committee, Mr. Desha in the chair, on this subject, 51 to 27.

Mr. Varnum moved that the committee rise, as it would be impossible to act on the subject with that deliberation which it required at this period of the session, when it was almost impossible to keep a quorum.

Messrs. Lewis, Ross and Gholson opposed this motion and Messrs. Smilie and Taylor supported it.

The committee rose (Mr. Taylor having suspended his speech for the purpose) to receive a report of the committee of enrolled bills.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that they were ready to adjourn, and had appointed Messrs. Pope and Brent a committee on their part to wait on the President and inform him that they are ready to adjourn. The House concurred in appointing a committee, and Messrs. Root and Crawford were named for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Randolph, the committee of the whole were discharged from the further consideration of the subject of the batture with a view to take it up in the House.

Mr. Randolph then called for the consideration of Mr. Sheffield's resolutions.

On the first count, there were, for it 29, against it 33.—No quorum.

On the second count, for it 54, against it 35.—No quorum.

On a third count 37 to 37—a tie; and another count called.

On a fourth count, for it 57, against it 53.—No quorum.

A call of the names was then ordered (8 o'clock) and the names being called, it appeared that the following gentlemen were present:

Messrs. Anderson, Bacon, Blaisdell, Boyd, J. Brown, R. Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, J. C. Chamberlain, Crist, Cutts, Dana, Dawson, Desha, Ely, Emott, Eppes, Findley, Fisk, Gannett, Gardner, Gholson, Gold, Hale, Haven, Heister, Helms, Holland, Howard, Hubbard, Hufty, J. G. Jackson, R. Jackson, Johnson, Kennedy, Knickerbacker, Lewis, Livermore, Livingston, Lyon, Lyle, Marion, M'Bryde, M'Kee, M'Kim, Milnor, Montgomery, N. R. Moore, Morrow, Newton, Nicholson, Pearson, Randolph, Rea, (Pen.) Rhea, (Ten.) Richards, Roane, Root, Ross, Sage, Sawyer, Smilie, G. Smith, Sturges, Swoope, Taggart, Taylor, Thompson, Tracy, Turner, Van Dyke, Van Horn, Van Rensselaer, Weakley, Whitman and Wilson.—75.

A full quorum.

And another count being made on the above question, the votes were 34 to 34.—No quorum.

Mr. Root reported that the committee had waited on the President according to order, who was pleased to say that he had no further communications to make.

About 9 o'clock.

All the bills having been enrolled and signed, a motion was made to adjourn and carried; and

The Speaker after wishing the members of the House a pleasant journey home, and a happy meeting with their friends, adjourned the House to the 4th Monday in November next.

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, June 30.

ONE DAY LATER.

It will be seen, by the Boston article below, that the British packet Mary, with the May mail, has arrived at Halifax and may be hourly expected here.

BOSTON, June 27.

FROM HALIFAX.

We were yesterday favored with a Halifax paper of the sixteenth inst. mentioning the arrival of the packet Mary, from Falmouth, for N. York.—Her London papers were to May 6. The latest by one day. The following are the only new articles which we find extracted.

LONDON, May 6.

Letters received from Holland, mention a report of the King of Saxony having been arrested by order of Bonaparte, on suspicion of having carried on a secret correspondence with the Emperor of Austria, but this is not confirmed.

On the 28th March, Lord Collingwood sailed from Minorca, for the Bay of Toulon, with 13 sail of the line. We have not learned, on this occasion, any thing, by way of Gibraltar, respecting the south of Spain.

Yesterday the Admiralty had advices from Gijon, where the utmost activity prevailed to augment the army in that quarter, and to improve its discipline; to which the Marquis de la Romana had particularly directed his attention. A letter was also received from Santander, by a mercantile house.—The garrisons which we have before stated to have been much reduced, had not been reinforced, and some expectation was indulged, that the French would abandon, as untenable, under their present circumstances, the entire province of Biscay.

BOSTON, June 29.

LATEST FROM LISBON.

By the arrival yesterday of the brig Favorite, Stacey, 37 days from Lisbon, we have been favored with papers of that city to the 16th May. They speak favorably of the state of the combined English & Portuguese troops—that they had been so greatly increased & disciplined as to afford the strongest assurance of safety to the inhabitants; that business had revived; and the public houses again opened for the amusement and accommodation of the people;—that the Theatre was opened, on the 14th May, for the first time since the departure of the Prince Regent.—Of the military operations of the armies, and other information, the following sketch from the latest date, will furnish examples:

"Lisbon, May 16, 1809.

"Authentic letters from Lamego, of the date of the 8th current (May) affirm that the Portuguese have rendered themselves masters of the passage of Regoa, and of other strong positions on the opposite side of the Douro, that our troops in consequence have a free passage to the other side of the river.—The French have not yet given us battle."

"By a vessel which sailed from Oporto for the Brazils, and which has been obliged to enter the Tagus, we are assured, that the French have retired from Amaranta, to take a position on the Douro. In a few days, we expect to give the details of an action, which cannot fail to take place."

"The captain of the same ship reports, that the province of Galicia had recovered

its liberty; that the French are shut up in the fort of Corunna, and that the troops of Romana surround them, and that there is no doubt that they will be obliged to surrender in a few days."

Copy of a dispatch from Gen. Beresford, to his excellency Pereira Forja.

"I have the honor to communicate to your excellency, that on the 9th of May, I had caused a detachment to advance to take a favorable position between Amaranta and Mezao Frio, which are occupied by the French; having met with no other enemy than a small detachment, who fled. I had an opportunity of placing four pieces of cannon in an excellent position. I ordered a constant fire upon the division of the enemy, who at the end of two hours beat a retreat in great disorder. Major Harding whom I had sent to observe the effect of this, reports to have seen the French carry off five waggons of wounded. Their force consisted of 2500 infantry and 500 cavalry commanded by gen. Louison. I have ordered a reinforcement, commanded by the Gen. Francisco de Silveira, to keep his position, and to cut off the communication between Amaranta and Mezao Frio. The conduct of the enemy was horrible, having burnt all the villages and huts in his retreat."

(Signed) BERESFORD.
Head Quarters at Lamego }
11th May.

Copy of a letter, dated 11th May at the Advanced Posts.

"I have the honor of informing your excellency that the French have abandoned Mezao Frio. I shall do my utmost to maintain the good position I have taken. By the advices that I have received, I can say, that the French have lost 30 cavalry and 30 infantry, and that they have had a great number wounded, and have abandoned one ammunition wagon and a great quantity of waggons loaded with provisions."

(Signed) FRANCISCO DE SILVEIRA.

Copy of a letter, from his Excellency, M. Villiers, Minister of his Britannic Majesty, to his Excellency Pereira Forja, May 11th.

"I have this instant received the news that the troops commanded by Sir Arthur Wellesley have completely beaten the French to the number of 4000. The 16th Portuguese regiment distinguished themselves. We have obliged the enemy to abandon their positions."

The following article is received in a letter from Lisbon, dated on the 17th May:—"There have been great rejoicings here, to day on account, as I understand by the guards, of the French being defeated at or near Oporto."

In confirmation of the above intelligence, Capt. Stacy verbally reports, that the day previous to his departure, (18th May) official accounts were received of the retaking of Oporto by the English and Portuguese troops,—that the French had retreated some miles from the city; but their communications with Spain being completely cut off, and being surrounded by a superior force, news was momentarily expected of their unconditional surrender, and that great rejoicings and illuminations had taken place in consequence of this agreeable intelligence. Capt. Stacy also reports, that the armies were in high spirits; and that the greatest good will and unanimity existed between the English and Portuguese armies.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated May 17.

"We have just received the glorious news, that Oporto is retaken by the English; the retreat of the French is cut off, and their surrender as prisoners of war inevitable."

A vessel had just arrived at Lisbon from England bringing the agreeable intelligence of a final adjustment of our differences with England. Capt. Stacy did not understand that they had been officially received.

BALTIMORE, July 4.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

We understand, that a gentleman now in this city, has read the bulletins of the grand army of Bonaparte in Germany. We had not the pleasure of conversing with him; but are informed, that after two battles, more remarkable for slaughter on the retreat, than for a well maintained contest, the French have been successful. The Austrian armies may be considered as destroyed; and the present monarchy, or rather the present reigning family, annihilated. Particulars will doubtless be received to-day.

As these events were long foreseen, the details of the news are less interesting.

The Fair American must bring foreign news to the 7th of May.

The following is from the Federal Gazette of last evening.

We are indebted to the politeness of a gentleman from Philadelphia for the following information.

Arrived (at Philadelphia on Saturday last) brig Fair American, from Dunkirk 34 days. Advices by this vessel state that all American property in France for adjudication, remained in the same situation as at our last advices. No vessel could be cleared out of any port in France unless bonds were entered into, in double the amount of vessel and cargo, not to violate any of the decrees of the emperor of France. The armies of France have been successful in Austria. A few days previous to making the capes, the captain of the Fair American, spoke the ship Dorothy of & from Philadelphia bound to Canton.

Since the above was communicated for the Federal Gazette, we have further learned, that Mr. Purviance, of this city, arrived in the above vessel, and is the bearer of dispatches from our minister at Paris.

NEW-YORK, July 3.

Mr. Reilmon who arrived from Jamaica (via St. Jago de Cuba) in the ship Fame, and Capt. Benthal, have favored us with a file of Jamaica papers to the 30th May. No notice is taken in those papers of any insurrection in Jamaica.

On the 17th June Capt. Benthal was boarded in the Bite of Legan by a British sloop of war, conveying a packet through the passage. Was informed by the captain of the sloop of war, who left Jamaica on the 13th, that a Spanish force had sailed from that island, to assist the Spaniards besieging the City of Santo Domingo. That the sloop of war was laden with provisions and stores for that place, to which he should proceed after conveying the packet clear of the passage.—Ledger.

The Jamaica papers, notice the seizure of the City of Saint Domingo, by the Spaniards, but take no notice of the reinforcement and supplies which was stated the French ships, that Philip Admiral Cochrane had thrown into that place. We are inclined to believe, that the report was incorrect. Such a circumstance could not have occurred without being known in Jamaica, and would have been noticed.—Id.

From the Havana Packet of June 17.

COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE OF HAVANA
On the proposal of the Deputies, the C. of Saldivar and D. Joseph Maria de X.

this committee resolved at its session on the 9th instant that public notice should be given. That the 20th of the present month is fixed as the pre-emptory and final period for the embarkation of the French who are to leave this island; it being understood, that such as shall not have done so, shall next day be placed on board his majesty's ship Olivia, in this bay. And the inhabitants of this city are notified, that those who know of the said French being concealed, shall give information to the commissary of the ward in which the house is situated; and also the house-keepers and inhabitants will take notice, that if they do not give information, as is expected from them, will suffer the penalty due to their offence.

Captain Todd, arrived at New-York, from St. Vincent's, informs, that Admiral Cochrane was appointed Governor pro tempore of Martinique.

DOMESTIC.

ASHFORD, (Conn.) June 17.

To the Editor of the North American.

SIR, Accidentally, on my passage through this state, I met with an extract from your paper recommending the introduction of the Camel to the southern sections of the union, as an animal of burthen. Many years ago I held a command on the southern frontiers of Georgia, and had occasion to reconnoitre a very considerable part of that country; I remarked much inconvenience in transporting the productions of interior plantations to navigable waters, by reason of the weakness of the working cattle and horses, obstruction of loose sands and slippery clay bottoms, and the want of forage to support teams; for these are impediments which can never be wholly removed.—A remedy can be had by introducing the Camel. I formed this opinion soon after becoming acquainted with the customs and habits of the Moors and Arabs on the coast of Africa; and it was my intention to have sent a number of that and other animals from that coast, to some of my friends in the southern states, had not adversity defeated my designs. All which is stated in the piece above alluded to, concerning the usefulness of the Camel, I can confirm from actual experiment.—About five hundred camels bore our baggage, provisions and camp equipage from the borders of Egypt to the eastern provinces of Tripoli.—They were driven by Arabs.—The region through which we passed was extremely sterile. In a march of about six hundred miles in the desert we saw neither a cottage, a fruit tree nor a natural stream of water. On the borders of mountains and in the ravines we found a miserable shrubbery; wild thyme, thistle, a kind of dwarf sweet briar, low and knotted thorn bushes, and here and there a little herbage. No provisions were made for the subsistence of our camels.—The proportionate burthen laden on each of them was about seven hundred weight. The valleys between the high grounds and mountains are plains of sand, in some places deep and quick. In many instances we were compelled to march two, three or four days through these dreary plains without affording any forage to those patient animals; and it was only when we fell in with coarse vegetation as I have before described, that they were loosed from their hampers and permitted to roam under the vigilance and responsibility of their drivers; they seemed to prefer the roughest weeds, and were peculiarly fond of the thistle and wild thyme. Though from the scantiness of this wretched kind of forage, they became low in flesh, not one of them failed; and I am persuaded from my own observation, that they did not have water more than four or five times during a passage of fifty days.—The scanty supplies which we took from accidental cisterns and rare reservoirs, hardly kept alive our famishing host, and our cavalry horses, which cannot subsist without drink. One Arab was allowed to the care of ten Camels. How useful might this animal be rendered on the plains of our southern climates? Cold weather, freezing, is destructive to them; and they make a laborious and weary progress among rocks.

In such parts of the southern states as where roads are imperfect, and where the mails and other communications are carried by horses, the Dromedary would also be a useful introduction. This animal seems to be a species of the camel, less in size, not calculated for burthen, slender of frame, easy of motion, and speedy of travel. Its general daily march is about sixty miles—when pushed, one hundred. It feeds on the same plants as the camel, and is equally docile and obedient. It is remarkable that the camel always kneels to receive its burthen, and has the sagacity to know and complain when too much is imposed for his strength; he kneels also to be unladen.

Other kinds of useful animals might also be brought from Africa. They have the finest mules on the Barbary coast I have ever seen in any country; and the means of producing the same quality here, may be easily obtained and transported. An excellent species of sheep are found there, upon which, some beneficial experiments have been made upon the plantations of Judge Peters of Pennsylvania. Some valuable tropical fruit-trees from that coast, unknown in our country, I think might be made to flourish in the vicinity of New-Orleans, on the banks of the Mississippi, and on our southern frontiers; particularly the Palm tree. It produces a fruit extremely nutritious, which forms a chief article of subsistence to the sun-browned wanderers of the interior of Barbary and Egypt—is very delicious, and is a rare treat as a desert upon the boards of gentlemen in Europe and America.

This sketch is imperfect, but not incorrect. A passenger and a late hour, must apologize for imperfection. I shall be glad to correspond with any gentleman who feel and will take an interest in this subject; and if circumstances allow, would willingly have a concern in an enterprise which I believe might, in process of time, be rendered very useful to our country.

Accept, sir, I pray you, the assurance of my considerate friendship and respect,

WILLIAM EATON.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The Legislature of this state convened at Concord on the 14th inst. There is a majority of two federalists in the Senate, and 12 or 13 in the Assembly.

The votes for Governor, were for

Mr. Smith, 15,610
Mr. Langdon, 15,261

Majority for Mr. S.

There were 152 scattering votes given the state.